

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS
February 28, 2023

In accordance with House Rule X, the Committee on the Judiciary is responsible for determining whether the laws and programs within its jurisdiction are implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, altered, or eliminated. Accordingly, in the 118th Congress, the Committee will review the laws and programs within its jurisdiction to assess their application, administration, execution, and effectiveness. The Committee will also review the organization and operation of federal agencies and entities within its jurisdiction for the administration and execution of laws and programs.

The Committee will review the mission and operations of the agencies and programs within its jurisdiction, including assessing the potential reauthorization or reorganization of components of the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, and other agencies. In doing so, the Committee will identify wasteful, inefficient, or duplicative programs that should be streamlined or eliminated, as well as those that could be enhanced. The Committee also seeks to eliminate fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. The Committee hopes to streamline and eliminate wasteful spending on agencies and programs within its jurisdiction.

This document outlines the current plans of the Committee on the Judiciary for authorization and oversight activities in the 118th Congress. As required by House Rules, Part I includes a description of programs and agencies the Committee will consider reauthorizing during the 118th Congress and notes which programs and agencies received funding in fiscal year 2022 despite having lapsed authorizations. Part II includes oversight the Committee intends to conduct to help determine whether to authorize certain programs and agencies or to inform potential legislative reforms for these entities.

PART I

The following programs and agencies are potentially subject to reauthorization in the 118th Congress. Programs or agencies designated with an asterisk received funding during fiscal year 2022 despite having no current authorization for appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION*

General Administration (GA) supports the Attorney General and the Department of Justice's senior policy level officials in managing Department resources and developing policies for legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities.

Justice Information Sharing Technology*

Justice Information Sharing Technology programs fund the Department's enterprise investments in information technology.

Office of the Inspector General*

The Office of the Inspector General is an independent office within the Department of Justice that is charged with investigating allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct by Department employees, contractors, and grantees and promoting economy and efficiency in Department operations.

Administrative Review and Appeals*

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) includes Immigration Judges, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer. EOIR presides over administrative immigration hearings such as benefits adjudications, removal, bond, and employer sanctions proceedings.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

The Parole Commission is responsible for granting or denying parole to, and supervising the parole releases of, incarcerated individuals who fall under its jurisdiction.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Office of the Solicitor General*

The office of the Solicitor General supervises and processes all appellate matters and represents the U.S. and federal agencies before the Supreme Court.

Tax Division*

The Tax Division represents the U.S. in litigation arising under the internal revenue laws.

Criminal Division*

The Criminal Division is responsible for supervising the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Criminal Division prosecutes the most significant financial crimes, including mortgage fraud, corporate fraud, and sophisticated investment fraud; coordinates multi-district financial crime cases; and assists U.S. Attorneys' Offices in financial crime cases with significant money laundering and asset forfeiture components.

Civil Division*

The Civil Division represents the United States, its departments and agencies, and other federal employees in litigation in federal and state courts. The Division also brings suits on behalf of the United States in litigation, primarily to recoup money lost through fraud, loan defaults, and the abuse of federal funds.

Environmental and Natural Resources Division*

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division enforces the nation's civil and criminal environmental laws; defends environmental challenges to federal law and actions; and performs a variety of other legal activities related to the environment and our Nation's natural resources.

Civil Rights Division*

The Civil Rights Division is responsible for enforcing federal statutes that protect the civil rights of all Americans and prohibit discrimination based on race, sex, disability, religion, and national origin.

INTERPOL Washington*

INTERPOL Washington facilitates cooperation and information-sharing among police agencies in different countries. It coordinates with more than 18,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities and the 193 other member countries for INTERPOL-related matters.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. ATTORNEYS*

There are 94 U.S. Attorneys located throughout the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The U.S. Attorneys who lead each office are the chief law enforcement representatives of the Attorney General. Each U.S. Attorney enforces federal criminal law; handles most of the civil litigation in which the United States is involved; and initiates proceedings for the collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed to the United States.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND*

The Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), administered by the U.S. Marshals Service, manages and disposes of properties seized by and forfeited to federal law enforcement agencies and U.S. Attorneys nationwide. The Attorney General is authorized to use the AFF to pay necessary expenses associated with forfeitures. The Fund may also be used to finance certain general investigative expenses, such as those enumerated in 28 U.S.C. § 524(c).

The AFF is also used to compensate victims of specific crimes for which the proceeds were subject to forfeiture. After those costs, the Department uses the funds to pay for the management costs associated with disposing and forfeiting property. The AFF is also used to help fund law enforcement at the state and local level who assist with federal law enforcement priorities.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE*

The U.S. Marshals Service administers the Asset Forfeiture Program of the Justice Department; conducts investigations involving escaped federal prisoners, unregistered sex offenders, and other fugitives; ensures safety at federal judicial proceedings; assumes custody of individuals arrested by all federal agencies; houses and transports prisoners; and manages the Witness Security Program.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION*

Congress created the National Security Division in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005. The NSD consists of the elements of Department of Justice, other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation, engaged primarily in support of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the federal government, including: (1) the Assistant Attorney General for National Security, (2) the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, (3) the counterterrorism section, (4) the counterespionage section, and (5) any other offices designated by the Attorney General.

ANTITRUST DIVISION*

The mission of the Antitrust Division is to promote economic competition through enforcing the nation's antitrust laws and providing guidance on antitrust laws and principles.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES (OCDETF) PROGRAM*

The OCDETF program is part of the Department's intra- and inter-agency drug enforcement strategy. It coordinates with elements of federal law enforcement—including components of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury—to disrupt national and transnational criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking and money laundering, and those organizations primarily responsible for the nation's illegal drug supply.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is charged with investigating terrorism, cybercrimes, public corruption, white-collar crime, organized crime, civil rights violations, and other federal offenses.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION*

The Drug Enforcement Administration is the federal agency tasked with reducing the illicit supply and abuse of narcotics and drugs through drug interdiction and seizing of illicit revenues and assets from drug trafficking organizations.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES*

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives is tasked with investigating violent crime, terrorism, and the illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is responsible for the custody and care of federal offenders in prisons and community-based facilities. BOP is currently responsible for housing more than 145,000 federal offenders, which includes sentenced inmates as well as persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

BUREAU OF COMPETITION*

The Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition shares jurisdiction with the Justice Department's Antitrust Division for the enforcement of the nation's antitrust laws.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) oversees the adjudication of applications and petitions for immigration benefits. USCIS is funded primarily by immigration and naturalization benefit fees charged to applicants and petitioners. However, Congress did provide some fiscal year 2022 and 2023 funding for certain USCIS activities, and it appropriates funding annually for the E-Verify Program.

E-Verify Program

Section 401 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to "conduct 3 pilot programs of employment

eligibility confirmation” including the E-Verify program, which allows employers to electronically check the employment eligibility of potential employees. Section 401(b) of that Act, as amended, currently provides that “[u]nless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on September 30, 2023.”

Conrad 30 Waiver Program

Section 220 of the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 established the Conrad 30 Waiver Program for J-1 visa holders, which describes individuals that have come to the United States to receive graduate medical education or training. Under this program, a limited number of J-1 visitors may receive a waiver of the two-year residency requirement that would normally apply before such individuals could seek an immigrant visa, permanent residence, or a non-immigrant work visa. Section 220(c), as amended, provides that an individual must have received a J-1 visa before September 30, 2023, in order to be eligible for such waiver.

Non-minister Special Immigrant Religious Worker Program

Section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) is sometimes referred to as the non-minister special immigrant religious worker program. The INA defines a “special immigrant” to include certain immigrants, and such immigrants’ spouses and children, who are affiliated with a religious denomination. For such individuals who are not entering the United States to carry on the vocation of a minister, the individual must seek entry before September 30, 2023.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Immigration and Customs Enforcement is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. Its components include Enforcement and Removal Operations, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, and Homeland Security Investigations.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for the security of U.S. borders. Its components include the U.S. Border Patrol and the Office of Field Operations. Aspects of CBP under the jurisdiction of the Committee include CBP’s non-border immigration enforcement functions, intellectual property enforcement functions, the Visa Waiver Program, and the Electronic System for Travel Authorization.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) provides training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently. FLETC’s mission is to train all those who protect the homeland, and therefore, its training audience also includes state, local, and tribal departments throughout the U.S. Additionally,

FLETC's impact extends outside our nation's borders through international training and capacity-building activities.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

The Secret Service is tasked with dual law enforcement missions: protection of national and visiting foreign leaders and conducting criminal investigations. Criminal investigation activities encompass financial crimes, bank fraud, mortgage fraud, identity theft, counterfeiting, and computer fraud. Secret Service protection extends to the President, Vice President, and their families, among others.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT (HHS)*

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services provides assistance and services to refugees, asylees, unaccompanied alien minors, victims of human trafficking, among others. ORR assists these populations by providing a range of services, including cash and medical assistance, housing assistance, and economic and social integration services.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Consular Affairs adjudicates applications for nonimmigrant and immigrant visas, issues immigrant visas, issues U.S. passports, and aids international adoption.

BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration oversees the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, under which refugees from countries all over the world are resettled within the United States.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS*

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs implements executive regulatory oversight activities under Executive Order 12866, among other authorities; reviews collections of information from the public; provides guidance concerning federal information resources; and coordinates federal statistical activities.

OTHER ENTITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES*

The Administrative Conference of the United States is an independent agency that was created to analyze the federal administrative law process and to provide related recommendations and guidance.

PART II

The Committee on the Judiciary intends to conduct comprehensive oversight of the agencies and programs within its jurisdiction. The Committee's oversight activities will include hearings, briefings, correspondence, reports, public statements, and site visits.

FULL COMMITTEE

U.S. Department of Justice. In conjunction with and also through its Subcommittees, the Committee intends to conduct oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice, including all Department components. Among other things, the Committee will examine political bias within the FBI's senior leadership; the misuse of counterterrorism resources to target parents resisting far-left educational curriculum; the apparent double standard in the enforcement of federal law, such as its selective enforcement of the Free Access to Clinic Entrances Act; politicized enforcement of voting laws; the politicization of criminal investigations and prosecutorial decisions; the use of Foreign Intelligence surveillance Act (FISA) and U.S. PATRIOT Act authorities by Executive Branch agencies, and the potential reauthorization of section 702 of FISA; the Justice Department's use of unprecedented and aggressive law-enforcement tactics against political opponents of the Biden Administration; the FBI's purge of conservative agents from within its ranks and whistleblower retaliation; collusion between the Department, Departmental components, and Big Tech to censor political speech; the FBI's manipulation of domestic violent extremism statistics for political purposes; and the FBI's use of confidential human sources and informants.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION AND LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Protection of Constitutional and Civil Rights. The Subcommittee will examine the adequacy of current protections for U.S. Citizens' constitutional and civil rights.

Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice. The Subcommittee will examine the enforcement record and priorities of the Civil Rights Division.

Fiscal Responsibility. The Subcommittee will examine constitutional reforms to address government spending.

Separation of Powers and Judicial Independence. The Subcommittee will examine the need for reforms to enhance the separation of powers and to protect the independence of federal courts.

Federalism. The Subcommittee will examine the proper balance between the finite powers allocated to the federal government by the Constitution and the powers reserved to the states.

Religious Liberty. The Subcommittee will examine the adequacy of federal protections for Americans' rights under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the Constitution.

Freedom of Speech. The Subcommittee will examine restraints on free speech, including efforts by some colleges and universities to limit protests, speeches, distribution of literature, petitions, and other expressive activities.

Protecting the Sanctity of Life. The Subcommittee will examine the constitutionality and enforcement of federal and state statutes relating to anti-life measures.

The Justice Department's Judgement Fund. The Subcommittee will examine payments made from the Judgment Fund, its management, and how it is administered.

Civil Justice. The Subcommittee will review the policies and practices of the civil justice system and consider whether reform is needed.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE COURTS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND THE INTERNET

Federal Judiciary. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the federal judiciary, including the operations of the federal court system, the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and deliberations of the judicial branch, judicial ethics. The Subcommittee also intends to examine the resources available to Article III courts, including whether there is a need for new judgeships and examining judicial salaries and judicial security.

Public Access to Court Electronic Records. The Subcommittee will examine the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system.

Information Technology in the Federal Court System. The Subcommittee will examine the adequacy of current cybersecurity and information technology capabilities of the federal judiciary.

Legal Services Corporation. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the Legal Services Corporation.

U.S. Copyright Office. The Subcommittee intends to conduct oversight of the Copyright Office, including a review of its recordation system, public access to registration records, the modernization and digitization of its systems and records, the selection process for the Register of Copyrights, the Copyright Claims Board and implementation of the Copyright Alternatives in Small Claims Enforcement Act, implementation of the Music Modernization Act, and recent and ongoing rulemaking proceedings.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), including its policy processes and compliance with the Congressional Review Act and Administrative Procedure Act, the status and processes of patent and trademark prosecution and examination, initiatives to improve patent quality, efforts to address patent and trademark abuse, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, implementation of recent legislation and its general operations.

USPTO Global Intellectual Property Rights Attaché Program. The Subcommittee will examine the Global Intellectual Property Rights Attaché Program, coordination between the program and the Department of State, and efforts to promote high standards of intellectual property protection and enforcement internationally for the benefit of U.S. stakeholders.

Office of the U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC). The Subcommittee will examine how the IPEC is functioning, whether it has the necessary authority and resources, and whether the IPEC and the Administration are effectively using that authority and resources to protect American intellectual property.

Intellectual Property Enforcement. The Subcommittee will review the intellectual property enforcement efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and other agencies involved in the enforcement and protection of American intellectual property.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of ICANN, including how its operations affect intellectual property and data privacy, as well as the transparency of its operations and procedures.

U.S. Intellectual Property Laws and Policies. The Subcommittee will examine the provisions of the Copyright Act, Patent Act, Trademark Act, Defend Trade Secrets Act, and other intellectual property laws and policies to ensure they address the challenges faced by intellectual property owners and users, consumers, creators/inventors, businesses and manufacturers, and other participants, as well as the public at large.

International and Foreign Laws Relating to Intellectual Property. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the effect of international and foreign laws, regulations, proceedings, organizations, and policies relating to intellectual property and their consequences for American interests. In addition, the Subcommittee will conduct oversight of international trade agreements and negotiations as well as U.S. trade policy as they relate to intellectual property.

Technology Issues. The Subcommittee will examine developments in technology and the Internet affecting public policy, including issues surrounding intellectual property, censorship and freedom of speech and expression, coordination with government authorities and law enforcement, and Internet governance.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATE, REGULATORY REFORM, AND ANTITRUST

Administrative State and Regulatory Reform. The Subcommittee will examine factors that have led to the explosion of the administrative state, including the Administrative Procedure Act, the Congressional Review Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, regulatory litigation and enforcement, judicial doctrines of deference to agency determinations, the overall costs and benefits of federal regulation, the role of regulation in establishing new barriers to entry that may harm competition, the extent to

which agencies compete for policymaking primacy with the Legislative Branch, internal agency adjudication, and the role that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs plays in the federal rulemaking process.

Bankruptcy. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Bankruptcy Code and bankruptcy system.

State Taxation Affecting Interstate Commerce. The Subcommittee will examine issues related to state taxation that affect interstate commerce.

Arbitration. The Subcommittee will examine issues arising under the Federal Arbitration Act.

Interstate Compacts. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight related to interstate compacts.

Antitrust Laws. The Subcommittee will examine issues arising under U.S. antitrust laws, including the Federal Trade Commission's and the Justice Department's approaches to enforcement and policy, and whether disparities or dysfunction warrant restructuring U.S. antitrust enforcement authorities. Working with the full Committee and the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, the Subcommittee will continue to examine how Big Tech platforms use their market power to silence free speech online.

Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The Subcommittee will examine the Federal Trade Commission's use of its authority under section 5 of the Federal Trade Communications Act.

Settlements Requiring Payments to Nongovernmental Entities. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of any Justice Department settlements requiring payments to non-victim third parties.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION INTEGRITY, SECURITY, AND ENFORCEMENT

Biden Border Crisis. The Subcommittee will examine how the Biden Administration's immigration and border security-related policies have incentivized illegal immigration, drug and human trafficking, and crime. Specifically, the Subcommittee will examine the adequacy of the Biden Administration's enforcement of immigration laws. The Subcommittee also will examine the Biden Administration's open borders policies, their effect on American communities, and how they incentivize illegal immigration. The Subcommittee will examine the impact of crimes committed by foreign nationals, trends in criminal alien gang violence among immigrant communities, and the sufficiency of efforts to remove violent criminal aliens from the United States.

Executive Actions on Immigration. The Subcommittee will examine immigration and border security-related Executive Orders signed by President Biden.

Immigration Functions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Subcommittee will examine the immigration and border security-related policies of DHS and its components Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Immigration Functions of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Subcommittee will examine the immigration-related functions of HHS and its component, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

Legal Immigration. The Subcommittee will examine current legal immigration laws and programs, including whether relevant federal agencies are administering and enforcing these laws with an eye toward integrity and security.

U.S. Refugee Admission Program. The Subcommittee will examine the refugee program, including refugee processing, to determine whether it is being implemented with an eye toward integrity and security, and refugee resettlement to determine whether it is a strain on state and local community resources.

Executive Office for Immigration Review. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Department of Justice's adjudication of immigration cases and the politicization of the hiring and firing of immigration judges.

Office of Principal Legal Advisor. The Subcommittee will examine how Biden Administration policies restrict the ability of ICE trial attorneys to prosecute cases in immigration court.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE

Justice Department's Criminal and National Security Functions. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Justice Department's Criminal Division and National Security Division, as well as the Executive Office of United States Attorneys and the Office of the Pardon Attorney. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the Office of Justice Program, the Community Oriented Policing Services Office, their component organizations, and the administration of federal grants. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of Office on Violence Against Women and the administration of Violence Against Women Act grants.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the FBI, including its criminal investigatory, counterterrorism, and counter-intelligence authorities.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The Subcommittee will review the operations of the DEA, including domestic and international drug enforcement, money laundering, and narco-terrorism investigations. The Subcommittee will also conduct oversight of DEA efforts to combat the U.S. drug crisis, including illicit fentanyl-related substances.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the ATF, including enforcement of federal firearms laws, explosives investigations, and tobacco and alcohol trafficking operations. The Subcommittee will also conduct oversight of ATF regulations.

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee (OFDT). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the USMS, including fugitive apprehensions, court and witness security, and its responsibilities under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. The Subcommittee will also conduct oversight of the operations of the OFDT.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The Subcommittee will review the mission and operation of the federal prison system, including prisoner rehabilitation, reentry programs, and management of a growing offender population. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the operations of BOP. The Subcommittee will also examine Federal Prison Industries (FPI), a government corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in federal prisons and provides job training opportunities to prisoners by producing goods and services for federal agencies.

Law-Enforcement Functions of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of DHS law-enforcement components, including the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Federal Air Marshals Service.

U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Subcommittee will review the mission and operations of the U.S. Sentencing Commission and will examine the extent to which federal courts are imposing sentences that diverge from those recommended by the sentencing guidelines.

Federal Surveillance Activities. The Subcommittee will review the use and abuse of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and USA PATRIOT Act authorities by Executive Branch agencies, and the potential reauthorization of section 702 of FISA. The Subcommittee will review the use of these authorities in the context of the present threat to our national security from terrorist activity.

Rising Crime in Urban Areas. The Subcommittee will examine the causes of rising crime in urban areas, including potential federal policies to support crime prevention strategies at the State, local, and tribal levels. The Subcommittee will examine strategies used by state and local governments to ensure that law enforcement entities effectively serve their communities and that local prosecutors effectively enforce the law.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section. The Subcommittee will conduct oversight of the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

International and Domestic Human Trafficking. The Subcommittee will review law enforcement and other activities that address international and domestic trafficking in human

beings. The Subcommittee will review resources and tools designed to combat child exploitation and the proliferation of child sexual abuse material on the Internet.

Criminal Law Enforcement. The Subcommittee will examine issues related to the federal criminal code, including improving and streamlining Title 18 and whether all criminal statutes in the U.S. Code should be consolidated and/or listed in Title 18. The Subcommittee will examine federal criminal statutes to ensure they have appropriate criminal intent, or *mens rea*, requirements. The Subcommittee will continue to examine ways to address the problem of over-criminalization and over-federalization, as well as the adequacy of forensic technology and resources available to federal prosecutors and law enforcement.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESPONSIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO OVERSIGHT

Adequacy of the Legislative Affairs Function. The Subcommittee will examine the operations and responsiveness of the congressional liaisons and offices of legislative affairs at the agencies, departments, and entities within the Committee's jurisdiction.

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE WEAPONIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

H. Res. 12 established the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government. The resolution sets forth the contours of the Select Subcommittee's oversight jurisdiction.

Executive Branch Information Collection Efforts. The Select Subcommittee will examine the expansive role of Article II authority to collect information on or otherwise investigate citizens of the United States, including ongoing criminal investigations. The Select Subcommittee will also examine how executive branch agencies work with, obtain information from, and provide information to the private sector, non-profit entities, and other government agencies to facilitate action against American citizens, including the extent, if any, to which illegal improper, unconstitutional, or unethical activities were engaged in by the executive branch or private sector against citizens of the United States.

Civil Liberty Abuses. The Select Subcommittee will examine issues related to the protection of civil liberties of citizens of the United States, including whether the civil liberties of citizens of the United States have been violated by executive branch agencies.